In the high schools of Japan the study of English is compulsory.

Chicago has only twenty per cent. of its population of native birth, the rest being foreigners or their children Theresa the warmen

The sheep raisers of Terra del Fuego are making plenty of money. It is said that a man who starts in with a good outfit and 1000 ewes should in ten years have an income of \$10,000 a

Wheat is now carried from Duluth, Mirn., to Buffalo, N. Y., a distance of over 1000 miles, for two cents or even less per bushel, while it still costs from three to five cents a bushel to carry it from Buffalo to New York City, only 405 miles.

At Rome, Cavalry Lieutenant Blanc, who maltreated a private so that death ensued, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay an indemnity of \$5000 to the parents of the victim. The case dragged through two years and the defense cost the doughty Lieutenant \$16,000.

Twenty-five years ago the great battles of the Franco-German war were fought. That war of only 180 days cost Germany, in dead and maimed, 6055 officers and 110,701 men. It officers and 702,048 French soldiers were made prisoners or compelled to

A church in Washington now has a drum corps, announces the Pathfinder. "Things have gone on until a church is often no longer a church simply; it is a kitchen and dining-room and a room for sociables, etc., with, incidentally, a place to hold religious meetings. The church should be made attractive, of course, but should it be made a club-house?"

The troubles at Kucheng and Tarsus remind the Philadelphia Record of the interesting fact that China and Turkey are now the only considerable parts of the world not under Caucasian Goveroment or protecterate. Africa has been apportioned out in the last twenty years as China is likely to be in the next twenty. "How much longer the Unspeakable Turk is likely to last is a question, but only a question of time."

The Norwegians have adopted a very practical and business-like way of making King Oscar comply with their demands. It is simply to cut down his royal allowance if he refuses. It is a new plan, says the Baltimore American, for a dissatisfied Nation to fine a monarch, but it will probably accomplish more than the more spectacular and heroic style of fighting to the death for their liberty. A King can afford better to lose his subjects than his allowance, and the shrewd Norsemen have made able use of a practical fact.

People who have tried to learn other languages than their own will wish success to that young German philologist, who says he has invented another system by which it is possible to learn a language in three months. As the result of a challenge, he has promised to submit his system to a practical test. He has undertaken to learn twelve languages in three years, namely French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Czech and Hungarian. He started on the task on July 15, and will, therefore, have finished his work on July 15, 1898, when he will undergo an examination by a committee appointed for the parpose. This man certainly has confidence in his invention.

The person who was asked to point out the most popular book of last year based on the circulation of copies would hardly be likely to hit upon the right answer. It is not to "Trilby," the graceful, nor the brave "Gentleman of France." nor the "Prisoner of Zenda," nor "Coin's Financial School," nor "Merrie England," nor any of the books of the day that hold the record. All these, with their 25,000 and 50,000 and 100,000 of circulation, are far in the year. The leader in books last year, as for all the years, was the Bible. The report of the American Bible Society for 1894 shows that this single organization printed and procured in the twelve months 1,958,674 copies of the book. and of these 845,905 were circulated in America and the rest in foreign rate of over 800,000 a year in the circulation is not exactly to be considered as laid on the shelf."

The "bicycle cocktail" is the latest. It consists of a spin before breakfast, explains the Washington Star.

Berlin has the reputation of handling street refuse with more profit to the municipality than any other city in the world.

Bicycle weddings are increasing in popularity in France. At the close of a wedding ceremony recently the bridal couple started off on their honeymoon on a "bicycle built

War correspondents who have come in personal communication with Antonio Maceo, the Cuban revolutionary leader, have been impressed with the courtesy and elegance of his manners, says Frank Leslie's Weekly. He is a mulatto, but has had the advantage of a good education, and he has the learning of a man of the world. His dress is scrupulously neat. Maceo is a veteran of the last Cuban rebellion, and a well-trained soldier.

Just think of a young French woman, only eighteen years of age, who has just passed an examination for the degree of licentiate in philosophy, and is now a lecturer on the science of mind in the College of Rouen. She was a professor of philosophy in a woman's college at Lyons when she was sixteen years old. She is familiar appears almost incredible now that with all the sciences, and a prodigy within a few months 21,508 French of learning generally, and has amazed the most learned men in Prance by her erudition.

> Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, produces the greatest value in farm products of all the counties in the United States, according to a census report just out. St. Lawrence County. New York, is second, and then follows Chester County, Pennsylvania; Worcester County, Massachusetts; Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and Colusa County, California. The three Pennsylvania counties were settled early by Quakers and Germans, whose thriftiness is proverbial.

Of the making of many curious wills there is no end. One of them, made by a woman, has just been filed with the Surrogate, states the New York Tribune. The feature of it is the decedent's hostility to her husband and her determination that her little son shall have no relations with his father's family. The bulk of her property is to go to him at his majority, but only on condition that he lives continuously with his mother's family and blood relatives. The will was not drawn by the woman berself, but by a lawyer, who even added a sodicil to make this provision more stringent. Some wills seem to be made for the purpose of being broken. It will be strange if this does not prove to be one of them.

The exploit of the signal corps in exchanging heliograph messages between Pike's Peak and Denver, a distance of 120 miles, shows to the New York Sun how wonderfully this system has been developed in our army. That it is a practical appliance in warfare was shown during General Miles's sampaign against Geronimo nine years ago, when the news of every movement of the hostiles, and even signs of possible movement, was flashed by pirrors from point to point, one such nessage traveling 700 miles from station to station in four hours. This nethod of communication, where there were no telegraph wires, not only proved most valuable to troops, but, it is said, disheartened the hostiles when they learned of its uses.

Says the Springfield Republican: A movement of population from the sities back into the country is noted in Minnesota. The State census now being taken will show comparatively small gains by the larger cities, exsept Daluth, during the last five years, leaving to the country a considerable fraction of the total gain in population of 300,000 to 500,000 which the sensus will show for the whole State. The Minneapolis Tribune regards thisrecession in urban growth as an encouraging sign, and so it probably is. We shall be much surprised if our own Massachusetts census does not exhibit a similar population movement in progress here. All over the country the drift to the cities has been too general and extensive for a decade and a half past to meet the demands of a natural and healthful adjustment between populations engaged in agriculture and populations engaged in mannfacturing, transportation, and professional and personal services. The lands. The San Francisco Examiner latter avenues of employment have believes that "a work that sells at the been terribly overcrowed, and the coming on of hard times has com-United States after some centuries of pelled something of a halt in this remarkable march of the population to

The Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave in Boston, Mass.

A GRAND STREET PAGEANT.

The Metropolis of New England Elaborately Decorated in Honor of Sir Knights Drawn From All Parts of the Land --- Twenty-five Thousand in Line --- Visitors Lavishly Entertained.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand people saw the parade of over 25,000 Sir Knights Templar at the opening of the twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave in Boston, Mass., and with one accord pronounced it the grandest pageant ever seen in that city. People were everywhere-in the streets, on the sidewalks, on the roofs of buildings and street cars, clinging to tops of telegraph poles. whenever the vigilance of the police and linemen was relaxed for a moment, in wagons and drays filled with seats in the side streets, and on hundreds of grand stands, large and small, along the route. Never in the history of ancient Boston has a greater host of strangers crowded within the city's gates, and for many years the spectacle will be the precedent with which great gatherings in New England will be compared. It was a good-natured crowd and, considering its size, was well handled. From every State commanderies began to

arrive at an early hour, and thousands of spectators came with them. The streets near the rallway stations echoed with the din of scores of bands and the trains of arriving Knights and their escorts. The railroad men were completely overwhelmed by the magnitude of the crowd.

Everywhere within a radius of twenty miles of the State House the day was practi-cally a holiday. Most of the factories in ne'ar-by cities were closed, and the opera-tives helped to swell the horde of people who watched the procession. By eight o'clock the thousands of spectators were seeking points of vantage along the line, and from then on the throng increased until every avenue open to the public was jammed with humanity. Long before the starting time every grand stand seat was taken and the owners reaped a harvest. The police as pointments were well nigh perfect. Short pointments were well and platoons of officers before the parade started platoons of officers cleared every street through which the Si Knights were to pass, and roped them off, and until the last division had passed no traffic of any kind was allowed on these

The entire city donned a holiday dress and on every hand flags, banners, gayly colored streamers and flashing lights duzzled the eye. Immsense numbers of incandescent lights were arranged to represent almost every known Masonic emblem. The Masonic Tem-ple decorations were of course, the most elaborate, the principal feature being a huge outline cross of colored lights, covering al-most the entire front of the building. most the entire front of the building. The Albion Building was not far behind, and all along Newspaper Row the occupants extended a welcome to the Knights in a blaze

The bunting, flags and emblems on buildings and residences, and the electrical dis-play outdid anything of the kind ever seen in New England. The floral decorations in the public gardens were one of the features of the city's decoration. Two handsome floral arches were erected, and a hundred Masonic emblems in flowers and plants were

The lines of the parade were formed in thirteen divisions in a column of double sections. The signal for the start was greeted by the cheers and salutes of 10,000 people As the great body of Knights, the flower of American citizenship, moved down Commonwealth avenue, the spectacle was an inspiring one. The music of 100 bands and the appliance of thousands of people filled the air, gayly bedecked horses pranced at the head of each division, while the contrast of the dignified black cloth of the uniforms, the waving of the rich plumes and the bright silver and gold emblems, which are con-spicuous in the Templar uniform, compined to present a scene that was ple

and impressive, and withal lacked the monotony which many expected. The leading division of the pageant, pre ceded by platoons of Boston's sturdy po men, was very imposing. The 150 aides under command of Chief Marshal R. Em Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, were all mounted on handsome horses, and with their bright trappings and new uniforms made a brilliant

The division which was led by Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Com-mander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. as Chief Marshal, with Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Fry as his chief of staff, and fiftyfour of the most prominent Knights of the Boston Commandery as aides, included the representatives of the Grand Commanderies of the United States, as escorts to the Grand Marshal, with ninety-three aides com the more prominent commanderies of America; the Boston Commandery, with Sir Eugene A. Houlton, Past Commander, as Chief of Division and Eminent Str Frederick Comee as Chief of Staff, with eight aides; he Detroit Commandery, Eminent Sir Arba M. Seymour Commander, as special escort to the Most Eminent Grand Master Hugh McCurdy; the officers of the Grand Er ment in carriages, the members of the Grand Encampment in carriages and the following subordinate commanderies under the Grand Encampment of the United States:

South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.; Washington, Washington, D. C.; Columbia, Washington, D. C.; De Molay, Washington, D. C.; St. John's, Wilmington, Del.; Potomac, Georgetown, D. C.; Muskegee, Muskegee, Indian Territory; McAlister, McAlister, Indian Territory, and Olivet, Orlando, Fla.

Beside Chief Marshall Lawrence rode Mayor
Curtis, Sir Knights Charles Pierce and Hanscom, Deputies Superintendents of Police,
and Sir Knight Abbott Horton, as bugler. This was by long odds the greatest con-clave of Knights Templar that the country has ever known. Never before in this gen-eration were such immense throngs of peo-

ple seen upon the highways, There were only a few business sessions of the conclave, and the week was given up mainly to pleasure. Excursions and recep tions almost without number had been arranged, and it is estimated that Boston spent over half a million dollars in entertaining her guests.

A Yacht Run Down.

The sloop yacht Adelaide, owned by Robert W. Inman, of Inman, Swann & Co., New York City, was run down by the Perseus, of the Iron Steamboat Company, opposite Norton's Point, Coney Island, and Mr. Inman's party were thrown into the water. All were rescued and accounted for except Mr. Inman

Punishment at Kucheng. A despatch from Shanghai, China, says advices have been received there from Chengtu that the Viceroy has already caused the execution of four of the leaders of the attack recently made by natives upon the Christian mission at Kucheng.

Eight Women Perlah.

The convent at Ribordone, a village in the province of Turin, Italy, has been partly de-Eight women perished and four others were severely injured.

ALFARO HOLDS QUITO, ECUADOR. His Victorious Columns Enter the Capital

Welcomed by Thousands.

Quito, the capital of the Republic of Ecuador, is in the hands of General Alfaro's forces and the citizens have proclaimed in his favor. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested in Quito when the new order of



GENERAL E. ALPARO

affairs went into effect, and many thousands rushed through the streets shouting. "Viva

Alfaro! Viva la revolucion:"
Alfaro's main column occupied Cuenca, after a prolonged and severe battle with the Government troops. Many were killed. Cuenca is the capital of the Department of Assuay, the only district in Southern Ecuador which remained loyal to the Quito regime. General Salazar, who is at the head of the Quito faction in the capital, when defeat be-came certain, with the Ministers and the remainder of his forces hurriedly left Quito. Hundreds of young men went far out of the city to meet Alfaro's troops, and formed the advance guard of the shouting multitude in

the streets of Quito.

The revolution in Ecuador began in the early part of last April. It grew out of the election of President Cordero. There was an uprising in Carehi and General Sarasti, the Minister of War, was sent to preserve order, but he failed, as the discontent system of the content of the corder. tent spread too rapidly. The Gov-ernment then took the most drasic measures to prevent a spreading of the news of the uprising. The rebels next seized Quarantea and in Esmeraldas they soon numbered 1000, under command of Senor

Sloy Alfaro, who was generally conceded o be the leader of the rebellion. The women were enthusiastically in favor of the revolt, and upon one occasion, in Lanor, one hundred of them made an attack on the Government barracks and liberated nany political prisoners. The insurgents aptured Quarantes and thus interrupted the mail service between Quito and Guaya-quil. Later came the fail of Guayaquil and acceptance of General Alfaro as prorisional President.

MARYLAND'S FOUR HUNDRED.

Heroes Who Fell at the Battle of Long Island Honored. The monument to the memory of Mary-

and's 400 who fell in the battle of Long Isl and, August 27, 1776, was unveiled in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, with appropriate ceremonies.

littee of Brooklynites in conjunction rith a committee from Maryland, comprising the Sons of the American Revolution. and the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps, to gether with a delegation of citizens.

The Maryland delegation, numbering 330 arrived in Brooklyn by the annex ferry from Jersey City, at 12 o'clock. The members were met by members of the Committee of Arrangements and escorted to the Montauk Club. Eighth avenue, where luncheon was

I nmediately after luncheon the prowas formed, in charge of Colonel Partridge. In the line were a detachment from the regular army stationed at Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island, a company of marines, followed by the Fourteenth Regiment, to gether with the Fifth Regiment Veterau lorps of Baltimore, Sons of the Revolution from thirty-three States, the Long Island Historical Society, and the Society of O d Brooklynites, followed by a long line of civil-

inna the reviewing stand in Prospe Park the line was reviewed by Lieutenant-Povernor Baxton, Governor Brown, Maryland; Mayor Strong, of New York City, and Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn.

When the line reached the monument at Battle Pass the troops were massed about it and at a given signal the flag with which he monument was veiled dropped, exposing the shaft to view. Then followed a salute of

twenty-seven guns.

The exercises following the unveiling were in charge of General Stewart L. Woodford, and comprised prayer by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, singing of "America" by the audience, presentation by the President of the Maryland Society, Sons of the Revolu-tion, Colonel William Ridgely Griffith, of the nounment, and the acceptance by Mayor schieren, who confided it to the custody of Park Commissioner Squire.

The latter made a short response, after which an address was delivered by Colone George C. Paerre, of the Maryland Society, Sons of the Revolution, The oration was delivered by General Horace Porter, Presient General of the Sons of the Revolution followed by Governor Frank Brown, of Maryland, which were replied to by Lieu

tenant-Governor Saxton. The exercises were brought to a close with the selection, "Auld Lang Syne," by the Twenty-third Regiment Band.

The monument which was unveiled is in the form of a graceful Corinthian column twenty-seven feet in height. The shaft is of Tennessee marble, highly polished, sixteen feet high, surmounted by a bronze cannon, the base resting on ornamenta! bronze sup ports. The tie block on which this shaft rests is of polished granite. The whole rests on a mound twelve feet high. It is on is known as Lookout Hill, Battle Pass. It is on what scene of the desperate fight in the battle o Long Island, in which the Maryland soldier fell while holding the British army in check in order to allow the American troops hance to retreat, was at Third avenue an Eighth street, a mile distant from the site o

Japanese Leaving Port Arthur. The Japanese are evacuating Port Arthur China, and dismantling all of the fortifica tions there.

Prominent People. Yachting costs William K. Vanderbill

\$160,000 a year. President Diaz, of Mexico, goes out on brief duck hunt once a year.

Max Nordau began to write at twolve and was earning money with his pen at fourteen Hohenzollern is not the family name of Emperor William. His true name is William

It will surprise many people to learn that Adoph d'Ennery and Eugene Cormon, joint authors of "The Two Orphans," are still liv-ing in France. Each of them is eighty-seven

ATLANTA'S GREAT FAIR.

Remarkable Progress Made at the Cotton States Exposition.

THE PRESIDENT WILL START IT.

The Exhibits Will Be in a State Approximating Completeness When the Gates Are Thrown Open-Various Amusement Houses Ready-The Attractions of the Southern "Midway."

The work on the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., is so far advanced that it may be confidently announced that it will be thrown open to the public on September 18 with the exhibits in a more presentable shape than was ever before attained by the managers of similar prodigious enterprises.

The Committee on Ceremonial Day has arranged that President Cleveland will touch

the button setting the machinery in motion. The Board of Directors decided to issue an invitation to Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute, to take part in the exercises on the opening day, and to deliver an address on that obcasion, thus recognizing the colored race in the official programme. Dr. Neidlinger, Commissioner from the Argentine Republic, has arrived with five carloads of the exhibit which that Nation will make at the Exposition.

The exhibit of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum is, for its size, the most beautiful and impressive that has ever en prepared.

At the suggestion of President Collier, the Executive Committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition voted to make and International Exposition voted to make September 21st Blue and Gray Day at the Exposition. It is estimated that one hundred thousand veterans of the Union Army will be at Chickamauga and Chattanooga on the 19th and 20th of September, and the majority of them will come to Atlanta on the 21st.

The work on the Pennsylvania Building is progressing very rapidly and the whole affair will be ready for exhibits by the time

woolens and cloth, Coventry cycles, planes, furniture, chemical products, terra cotta statuary, ship models and railway appli-ances, books, etc.



THE CHIMES TOWER

France-Tapestries, rich drawing-room furniture, bronzes, lamps, statuary, uphol-stery, scientific and electrical appliances, marine and mathematical instruments. Parisian novelties, jewelry and fancy ornaments, enamels, apparatus used at Pasteur Institute for the discovery and treatment of bacteria and bacilli, perfumery, soaps, wines

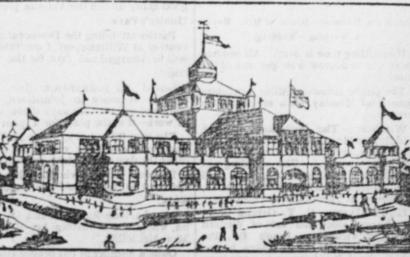
allotted for the opening.

The New York building is almost under roof, and from the way in which the work is photo paintings and scientific apparatus and appliances.

Germany—Pianos, artistic majolica, Dresden china and glassware, cut stones, new photo paintings and scientific apparatus and appliances.

progressing they will be ready long before the time for opening.

The structures on Midway Heights, at the Cotton States and International Exposition,



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

are taking shape very rapidly. The en- | panels and drawing-room ornaments, artisclosure and structures for Cairo Street are tic bronzes, Roman and Florentine mosaics, approaching completion. The same is true Venetian glassware, artistic majolica and and the Illusion. The stool structural between Pittsburg and Atlanta, and the foundation is to be ready by the time the material arrives. The work is all completed. and the erection will occupy but a few

The Mexican Village is about done, though it has been decided that the buil fight will

Mr. Kee Owyang, concessionaire for the Chinese Village, is now on his way from China to America with material for his show. He is bringing a bevy of Chinese ladies for a Select plays will be presin the Chinese theatre, in the true oriental

At a place remote from the Midway, between the Woman's Building and the lower lake, is the Japanese Village, with quaint buildings and picturesque gardens, bazaars,

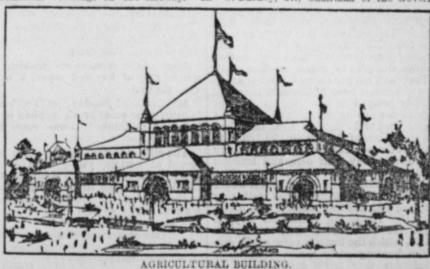
Contracts were let for the erection of the

shell ornaments, Roman cameos, artistic and high class jewelry, tapestries, cloth and cotton fabrics, hats, bicycles and sewing machines, chemical and pharmaceutical products, scholastic and scientific books and pub lications, and a great variety of exhibits in olive oils, wines and liquors

Belgium—Brussels lace, embroideries, pat-ent hand-stitching machines, operative exhibits of glass engraving, fancy goods, chocolates, spices, etc.

Russia-A very important collection of Russian furs, from one of the largest fur manufacturers of St. Petersburg; also, a splendid collection of stuffed bears, seals and ther animals, Russian silversmith work and enamels, carved wood and art fabrics A movement has been begun by the Exposition management to bring all school chil dren above the grade of grammar schools

to the Exposition, and it is believed that at least a quarter of a million will come. There are a half million boys and girls in the high schools, seminaries and academies of the Moorish Palace. It is to be of a most attractive design and will be one of the most aftry per cent can be brought. Dr. Charles rominent buildings on the Midway. In W. Dabney, Jr., Chairman of the Govern-



one of the towers of the Moorish Palace will life in educational work, holds that this is the greatest educational opportunity of the be a dancing girl set in incandescent lights and it will be of a most ingenious design, scintillating in jets.

alone, when properly studied, will be better than a school term. Principals of academies, seminaries and colleges, complain that their schools will be demoralized by the Exposi-tion this fall, and to meet the case, an or-In the naval exhibit of the Government Building there will a host of implements of naval warfare that have never been this part of the country before. The five and six-inch guns have arrived and are being put in place. The cutter which arrived from Norfolk Navy Yard sometime ago, is attractganized effort will be made to get all such institutions to give one week's vacation, and bring their schools in a body to the Exposi-tion, so that afterward the pupils can go on with their work without interruption. A number of schools have already decided, on their own accord, to do this. If it can be ing much attention, and its passage has occasioned much amusement among the attaches of the exhibit. The boat was sent to its destination in charge of a quarterman, Johnny MacDonald, and the care with which he looks after it is convincing of the fact that no harm will come to this part of Uncle done upon a large scale, quarters may be

that no harm will come to this part of Uncle
Sam's possessions.

The European exhibits cover quite a broad
range of important articles. Commissioner
General Antonio Macchi gave the following
summary:

Great Britain—Artistic pottery, electroplate and silverware, cut crystals, Sheffield
cutlery, Birmingham goods, Bradford

The Labor World.

Every 100 miles of railroad gives employment to 515 men. The iron moulders of Boston and vicinity have asked for an advance in wages.

The St. Louis street car companies employ none but total abstainers for conductors and The miners of Alabama, Tennessee and

Kentucky are preparing to organize a tri-The workers in the jute factories in Dun dee, Scotland, went on strike to enforce a rejected demand for an increase of ten per

nt. in their wages. Over 7000 went out.

Mr. Spofford Turns Over Cash. Librarian of Congress A. R. Spofford deposited with the Treasury of the United States \$22,000 to settle the discrepancy in his accounts as Librarian and Registrar of Copyrights. The amount, it is said, was placed to his

generation, and the Government

credit, but the payment was not accepted as a settlement of the matters in controversy.

An Educational Calamity.

It is estimated that at least 50,000 children of New York City will be unable to attend school this year because of a lack of accom-